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# The People.

VOL. VII.—NO. 51. NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1898. PRICE 3 CENTS.

THE PEOPLE
Can be had hereafter from any new dealer in
Greater New York
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## LATEST LESSON

### On the Class-Struggle Going on in our Capitalist Society.

**The Wilkesbarre Acquittal by a Class Court - Causes of the Strike - The Shooting at Hazleton — Whence the Power of Capitalist Class to Outrage the Working Class—It is Placed in its Hands by the Workers Themselves, Who are Held in the Blindness of Class Un-consciousness—Blood-stained Book of Capitalist History.**

On Wednesday, March 9, the sixty-eight deputies on trial for shooting upon defenseless workmen, twenty of whom were killed and many more wounded, were pronounced "not guilty" by a jury composed of property owners and superintended by a capitalist judge.

It was not enough that workmen were shot down like dogs; they had to be pronounced "rioters." This insult to the working class came from the acquittal of the murderous sheriff and deputies at Wilkesbarre, Pa. This is adding insult to injury!

This acquittal of the capitalist bloodhounds and insult to the working class speaks volumes. It tells of labor's woes, of the degraded condition of the proletariat, and of the bitter class struggle now in full swing, yet denied by many.

Hazleton is a living argument.

During the trial many wounded miners were brought into court—some of them on stretchers—, to testify against the men who shot them. The wounds on their bodies told a pathetic story. One fine afternoon in September, 1897, they were suddenly surprised by a large number of armed deputies who opened fire at them without warning. What was the cause? About 250 workingmen, who got tired of slaving for a starving wage and of having "company physicians" forced upon them, had the audacity to strike for more bread from their masters and the freedom to choose their own physician. These 250 men were, when the shooting took place, on the road to Lattimer to try and get the rest of their fellow workmen out on strike. They were behaving peaceably, exercising their constitutional right. This aroused the indignation of the "benefactors" of society, the capitalist class. Under the pretense that their "sacred" property was threatened, they organized the deputies under the sacred motto: "Stolen property is more valuable than the life of the robbed human beings."

Such is the view of capitalism.

It was not the jury of Wilkesbarre, Pa., that acquitted the felons; it was the whole capitalist class.

All laws are made to-day by the capitalist class in the interests of their ruling class, and the interests of the capitalist class demand the protection of private property at all cost. For workers "to ask for more", is constructively an infringement of the property of the capitalist class.

When the workers shall have become class conscious, i. e., Socialists, they will know that they cannot expect any other sort of justice from capitalist society.

Under capitalism, THAT ONLY IS JUSTICE WHICH WILL ADVANCE THE MATERIAL INTERESTS OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS. To the capitalist the wage earners are only a means to enriching himself and his class. As the great majority of the workers do not yet understand this, they themselves furnish the capitalist class with the weapon that they are to be scourged with.

Who gave the deputies of Hazleton the official power to kill discontented workers? The Hazleton workingmen themselves who were found among the killed and wounded!

Fifty years ago the great intellectual giant of this century, Karl Marx, said: "The executive of the modern State is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie." Hazleton is a living proof of this. Our government, which class-unconscious workingmen help to elect, is the agent of the capitalist class exclusively. The acquittal of their Hazleton lackeys was a foregone conclusion.

There is but ONE road open to workingmen if they mean to be free. They must take justice into their own hands. Instead of allowing their enemies, the capitalists, to rule society, the workingmen must wrest that ruling power from them at the ballot box, and themselves become the ruling class of society. Not until the reins of government are held by the working class itself will they be free and enjoy justice.

The acquittal of the Hazleton Sheriff and his deputies is no doubt a bitter lesson; but such are the lessons needed to cause the scales of class-unconsciousness to drop from the eyes of our proletariat.

The already thick volume of the blood-stained history of Capitalism in America has been increased by a new chapter. To the chapters headed "Coeur d'Alene," "Buffalo," "Tennessee," "Brooklyn," "Leadville," "Homestead," "Chicago," etc., etc., there is now added the freshest, written in freshest workingmen's blood "Hazleton-Wilkesbarre." WM. EDLIN.

New York.

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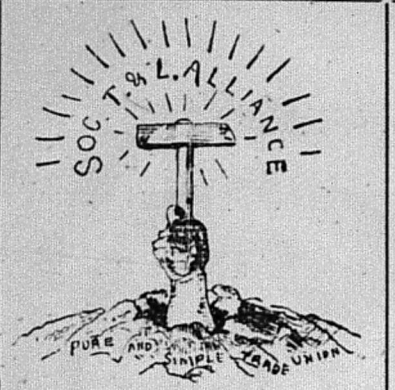
The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 50 copies, $1.25; 100 copies, $2.50.




HOBOKEN, N. J.—Last Sunday the strong organization of German 'Longshoremen of this place resolved to pull out of the clutches of the pure and simple Labor Fakir Ed. McHugh and the Hudson County C. L. P., which is of the same pattern, and it joined D. A. 49 of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Comrades Wm. L. Brower, Secretary of D. A. 49 and Max Forker, of the S. L. P., addressed the body, and stiff resolutions were enthusiastically adopted.

Three cheers for New Trade Unionism! Death to that handmaid of capitalism—the fakir-controlled Pure and Simpledom!

MANCHESTER, Va., March 13.—On last Sunday, March 6th, Comrade A. B. McCulloch delivered an address on New Trades Unionism versus Pure and Simpledom, à la Gompers, at our reading room, 212 North 8th street, Richmond.

His argument was forceful, clear-cut and convincing; he vividly pictured the helpless condition of the pure and simple trades unionist, who persisted in fighting the capitalist class economically by strikes and boycotts 364 days in the year and joining hands with him on the 365th by voting for him or his facile representatives. He also proved this fact—that the wage worker who voted against his class by voting for the capitalist class was as much a scab as if he had taken his fellow worker's place during a strike of whatever nature; he held it to be an undisputable truth that a trades union had as much right to control and direct the actions of its members politically as economically.

As proof of the futility of strikes to emancipate the wage slaves, he pointed to the engineers' strike in England, which has come to so disastrous an end, notwithstanding the years spent in preparing for the great fight and a treasury whose magnitude was thought to be more than sufficient; yet, notwithstanding all this, and the large amounts contributed by their fellow wage slaves, especially of Germany and France, the great engineers' strike, that was to paralize their bosses, ignominiously failed, and is now a matter of history, the honors, as usual, resting with the capitalist class.

Comrade McCulloch's speech all through was bristling with points, and was listened to with earnest attention by all present, and when at the close I, as chairman, put the motion in favor of New Trades' Unionism as represented by the S. T. & L. A., versus Pure and Simpledom, à la Gompers, the audience rose en masse and voted unanimously for the S. T. & L. A., whereupon we proceeded forthwith to solicit the signatures of all who were willing to become members of a local alliance, with the result that to-day, Sunday, March 13th, we formed a local branch of the S. T. & L. A., with 19 members.

The officers elected are as follows: President (to be elected at each meeting), Carl Schultz; recording secretary, Thomas Johnston; financial secretary and treasurer, B. P. Cahill; organizer, A. B. McCulloch.

Meetings every first Monday of the month at 8 p. m. in the reading room of Section Richmond, S. L. P., No. 212 N. 8th street.

And now that, in this old, moss-covered city, the heart centre of Southern Bourbonism, we have planted our flag, God do so to us and more also if, within the present year, we do not open a battery on pure and simpledom that will make the moss fly and cause the whole time-worn fabric to shake to its very centre.

H. D. McTIER, Organizer,
Section Richmond.

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**With the first issue of next April, April 3, the price of THE PEOPLE will be reduced from $1 to 50 cents a year; six months 25 cents; single copies 2 cts.**

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Chief P. M. Arthur, whose pockets bulge with railroad stock and stock of railroad-controlled newspapers, addressed last Sunday the Southern Trainmen's Convention at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Among other "clever" things he got off this:

"The interests of capital and labor, I say, are identical."

One almost wonders how it happened that the floor did not open in that hall and the shades of the thousands upon thousands of railroad men, killed by the "identity of the interests of capital and labor," did not rise and shake their gory locks at that monstrous "pure and simple" labor fakir.

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**Take Notice.**

20 copies of current issue for every copy of THE PEOPLE of August 16th, 1896. Needed to complete files.

## SOCIAL CONTRASTS

### Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

#### Look at this Picture,

**Bulletin of Luxury!**

Formerly, when the world was young, a lady's maid who had graduated from an English ducal establishment or a French chateau, could shed quite radiance enough upon the social career of any grand lady and prove an open sesame to the world which has money to burn. Then, in time, a private secretary was added to one's household, and the radiance and the splendor grew. Now, however, things are quite different, and among your personal possessions, which you keep near you when at home and when you travel carry with you like your luggage, you must number, in addition to the maid and the secretary, a physician in regular standing and a French professor.

Thus it has been decreed by the queens of American society that, like the queens who truly sit upon thrones, holding sceptres in their hands, they must be surrounded by a body guard. Queen Victoria has her two East Indian attendants in picturesque dress, who are constantly within call, and Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, has an endless number of vassals, but only one constant attendant, the Nubian boy picked up on her travels. But it is in America that the new fashion originates—in Washington, with Mrs. Westinghouse. This lady lives in as much splendor and grandeur as a crowned head, who, indeed, has crowns herself and to lend, should any stray queen come a-borrowing.

Mrs. Westinghouse's entertainments are the wonder of Washington; and all the entertainments of her establishment are upon a scale of almost barbaric magnificence. She dines upon nothing less costly than gold and crimson velvet, nor wears anything less splendid than satin and point lace. She has a retinue of thirty servants and a bodyguard numbering four individuals. When her court moves from one place to another, let come who will or go who may, the physician, the French professor, the private secretary and the French maid are always within call.

Mrs. George Jay Gould is another lady with a whim for personal vassals. She keeps a secretary, French and German maids, a nurse for each of the four young Goulds, and last, but most important, a trained nurse with a diploma, the kind which receives $25 a week and all expenses paid. She is employed as the commander-in-chief of the nursery army, that there may be skilled knowledge always at hand, but her office is almost a sinecure, as the Gould children are a remarkably healthy lot. When the Goulds sailed away to foreign shores last summer nineteen servitors followed in their wake.

Trained nurses are luxuries which thrive in the Gould families. Miss Helen Gould always keeps one near her, who, except to a few intimate friends, passes as her secretary. Miss Gould's health is never of the most robust, and she is obliged to guard it carefully. Other important members of this young millionairess's bodyguard are the two detectives who guard her residence. All night long, from sunset to sunrise, the men patrol the place. This is at "Lyndhurst," Irvington-on-Hudson. Guests who pay visits for the first time are warned in advance not to be alarmed at the ceaseless tramp. When the establishment moves to town, as was the case this winter for the first time since the death of her parents, the detectives came here on guard, and when Miss Gould travels they form part of her suite. She is petite and unassuming, and quietly dressed and no one would ever dream from her appearance in the street that she was worth a thousand dollars, say much less millions upon millions, yet she hardly knows what freedom of movement is, for she never ventures out of doors unaccompanied.

The Elbridge T. Gerrys, other members of the royal American family, who might very properly employ a bodyguard, do not indulge in the luxury, beyond a private secretary, a valet and two French maids. Their ménage numbers thirty-five servants, of whom all are Welsh, except the two maids, and it is said that the Gerrys are better served than any other family in America. The virtues of the Welsh, man or woman, as servitors have never been exploited to any great extent, although a number of New York families employ this nationality and say that they thus secure perfect service. No intelligence office supplies these servants, but they can be secured through a society connected with the Welsh church.

In the Gerry establishment so well ordered is the household that at any moment any one of the four Gerry homes is ready for occupancy, either in New York, Newport, Staatsburg or Delhi.

Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes keeps, among other household possessions, a designer, who plans all her gowns, to whom almost a royal income is paid. The person is both an artist and a dressmaker, and if it should happen that six months passed without Mrs. Yerkes' visiting Paris, all the latest modes would be brought to her attention and consideration by the designer, who is sent on a trip to Paris for this purpose.

Perhaps it is hardly fair to give the name of the blonde lady—a society woman—who pays a salary of $5,000 to a woman who is a skilled dermatologist, who also understands chiropody and hair culture and gives her undivided time and attention to her employer.

Mrs. Judge Andrews is a fine linguist, and, to keep herself in practice, she employs more maids than any other woman in town—French, Spanish, Italian and German being represented.

#### And then at This.

**Bulletin of Misery!**

For the sum of $1 Miss Mabel G. A. Opperman, a consumptive, who died on Thursday last, sold her body to Mrs. Ella E. Barnes, a widow in straitened circumstances.

Miss Opperman had been living for about two years with Mrs. Barnes in the little town of Montague, not far from Springfield, Mass. Her sister, Miss W. E. Opperman, however, lives at 277 West 127th street, in this city. She is employed in Macy's store and has two brothers, also living here.

The young woman was but 22 years old. She went to Montague for her health, and would frequently visit her relatives here. There was no disagreement evidently between them, and the action of the girl is therefore thought the more strange.

The burial of Miss Opperman was to have taken place last Saturday. Prior to that time an undertaker in Montague received word from the Miss Opperman in this city that she would not be responsible for her sister's burial expenses in Montague, and that a New York undertaker would come for the body. The undertaker came and was sent back by Mrs. Barnes, who said his services were not needed. The undertaker had brought a casket with him, but he departed from the place without asking any questions whatever.

If he had he would probably have been given quite a shock, for it developed later that Mrs. Barnes, for some reason known only to herself, wanted to retain possession of the body, and, looking to this end, Miss Opperman had made out to her the following bill of sale, under the date of November 12 last:

"In consideration of the sum of one dollar and other equitable considerations, I, Mabel G. A. Opperman, of Montague, hereby make sale and sell to Mrs. Ella E. Barnes all my clothing and my body at my decease, my body to be buried in a reasonable time after my decease in Montague, by the side or near the body of Sylvester Barnes, late of Montague, deceased. (Signed.)

"MABEL G. A. OPPERMAN."

John N. Smith, of Sunderland, and Isaac H. Munsel and B. F. Miner, of Montague, were witnesses to this remarkable document, which is really a will, and which has been recorded on the town's books.

It is said that Mrs. Barnes, having no children of her own, became deeply attached to Miss Opperman, and probably for this reason wanted to have the body where she could care for the grave. It has also been intimated that Miss Opperman at one time had a bone improperly set by a New York physician, and that the body is to be taken to this city for examination, with a view of bringing a suit against the physician; but just how Mrs. Barnes is interested in this is not clear.

Miss W. E. Opperman, the sister of the dead girl, was seen to-day at her home on the top floor of the house 227 West 127th street. Miss Opperman said:

"I am as completely in the dark as any one else regarding the meaning of this strange compact between Mrs. Barnes and my sister. Mrs. Barnes has been for the past ten years a warm friend of my sister's, and I had regarded her as a friend of mine until recently. When my sister was near death Mrs. Barnes sent me word that Mabel wanted to be buried in Montague. I replied that such a thing was not to be thought of, that my sister was to be buried with her own people. The next thing I heard was that Mabel was dead, and I sent an undertaker for her body. He returned without it.

"Whether Mabel signed that agreement in order that Mrs. Barnes might have the right to designate the place where Mabel should be buried, or whether there is some ulterior motive, I do not know. I am on my way now to seek legal advice. I shall probably bring suit to recover the body. MY SISTER CARRIED A SMALL LIFE INSURANCE POLICY, but it is only enough to cover burial expenses."

Miss Opperman said she knew nothing about any contemplated suit against a physician for malpractice, although it was true that her sister had once suffered from the improper setting of a broken bone.

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Albert Smithson, aged 67, a veteran of the war, was found frostbitten and in an unconscious condition in Rome, N. Y., during the recent cold snap. He will lose two fingers. He was a railway hand, but had been out of work, and had tramped down from Plattsburg.

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Mamie and Jessie Rhodes, 12 and 10 years old, were found by the officer Simons walking the rails near New London. Their mother had died after the father, a trainman, had been killed near the town. They were destitute and wandered, as they said to a friend in New London.

## CHIEF CLASS,

**Of the Los Angeles, Cal., Police. Runs up Against the Buz-Saw of the Los Angeles Section, S. L. P.**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 11.—The following circular, issued by the Socialist Labor party organization of this city, tells its own tale of our party's firmness in its knowledge, of the effectiveness of its work, of the way the official pickets of capitalism are galled by the advance of Socialism, and, finally, also of the stupidity and felonious instincts that animate our class foe. Here is the circular:

"There are a lot of hobos and bums lying around town. They drop in while en route up or down the coast, and will hold up a man for $1 or $2. THEY ARE NOT A CLASS TO DO INJURY TO ANY ONE, being naturally petty thieves. Thus far they have chosen men who have not much money about them. A man would be justified in STOPPING THIS BUSINESS BY SHOOTING SOME OF THE FOOTPADS AS AN EXAMPLE.

"There are not many cases here. Up at San Francisco they have fifty to our one. Some of this lawlessness I attribute to the inciting of the lower people by the Socialistic harangues they are now getting. They are told they are imposed on, and then they go out and get money for themselves. I think that this in a measure is responsible for petty crime."

Is it the Socialistic harangues, or the conditions that cause "petty crimes?" Does the Chief oppose the "Socialistic Harangues" or is he in reality opposed to the principle of Socialism?

Look at the following facts taken from the United States Census reports.

| | Families. | | Wealth. | Per Ct. of total wealth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rich | 125,000 | 1 pct | 33,000,000,000 | 50.8 |
| Middle Rich | 1,375,000 | 11 pct | 25,000,000,000 | 35.8 |
| Poor | 5,550,000 | 44 pct | 9,000,000,000 | 13.4 |
| Paupers | 5,500,000 | 44 pct | | |
| | 12,500,000 | 100 pct | 65,000,000,000 | 100 |

Are these facts caused by Socialism? Just the reverse. They are the cause of Socialism. Do the extremely unfortunate of the 88 per cent. of our population who have lost all their wealth within the last 30 years, steal because they have heard "harangues" or because their stomachs are empty? Does the Chief say they are not worthy poor? Then why did he recently sign a petition urging the hotels and restaurants to save their leavings for the "deserving poor—the hundreds of women and children who are in want and hunger?"

A Chicago ordinance forbids refuse matter from hotels and restaurants being fed to the hogs, but here it is good enough for the American "sovereign." What bitter irony.

But if they are deserving, would the Chief have them abide in their misery? Is their ignorance and misery conducive to good morals and good government? Is the swill from hotels and restaurants remedy in the eyes of the Chief?

Or would he resort to that nobler remedy, namely, that of "shooting some of the footpads as an example?" And is petty larceny a justification of murder in the opinion of the Chief? Is this the Chief's code of morals? Is the Chief himself not guilty of inciting people to commit crime, to murder those whom he says, by his petition, are deserving poor?

No such language has ever escaped the lips of a SOCIALIST in this or any other country. We believe in law and order. We were born under the shield of the constitution, and demand its benefits and its privileges. As a party we improve every honorable means available, as all parties should, of educating our people in our principles. This is our right, our privilege, and our duty. We believe that to the producer belong his products, and, that, as the United States census shows, he does not get it. Thus the "hobos and bums." We believe in rescuing them by educating them, by giving them equal opportunities with all others to labor, and by giving them as nearly as can be determined, all they produce. We are unalterably opposed, Mr. Chief, to feeding them on diets of swill and lead, and offering as a justification the fact that these worthy poor have committed petty larceny. Seeing that there are no Socialists guests in the City Hotel on First street, it is unfair to say that our propaganda causes hobos and thieves, especially since the Chief insists that they are "natural petty thieves."

To all those who are unacquainted with our purposes, we extend a most cordial invitation to attend our meetings, held every Sunday evening, in the old Masonic Temple, corner of First and Spring streets.

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Appendicitis is not necessarily a bad thing, endangering life and requiring an operation. There is a sort of appendicitis that is very good, health and life-giving to him who has it. Such a blessing of an appendicitis the Hon. Tom L. Johnson enjoys. It is an "organization of K. of L. (!!!) trolley workers," or rather the self-elected officers of that alleged organization. What he wants they do, political or otherwise.

The Hon. Tom has no idea of having this appendicitis cut out of his bowels. On the contrary, he pets it.

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The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. city. Price 25 cents.

## WHAT IT MEANS.

### Explanation of the Late Campaign in London, Ont.

**The Constituency an Arch Orthodox one—The "Pure and Simple" Unions "Disavow" the Socialist Ticket and Endorse Candidates of the two Capitalist Parties—All these Endorsees Beaten—A Fake Socialist Party, Named "Independent," Lost out of Sight—The Principle that is Thereby Confirmed and Established.**

LONDON, Ont., March 15.—To understand the significance of Section London's participation in the elections for the Legislature and the vote it polled, the following explanation will not be unwelcome:

London has until recently elected a cabinet minister (Sir John Casling) as its representative to the Dominion Parliament; and (previous to his appointment to office of Chief Justice), London returned Sir William Meredith, leader of the Opposition, to the Provincial Assembly. London is also a decidedly orthodox constituency on other lines, and esteems itself high "above the watermark" as a defender of the traditions of an erroneous past.

Hence the introduction to the political arena of this constituency of such an innovation as the ticket, platform and principles of the notorious International Socialist Labor party required a certain amount of solid conviction and backbone, and it created no slight sensation.

True to the characteristics of their unintelligent movements in other English-speaking countries, the organized trade unions gave our ticket no official support. The treasurer of the London Trade and Labor Council (Mr. William Burleigh), is on record as seconder of the nomination of our Tory opponent, Mr. Adam Beck, manufacturer; and it is a sufficient indication of the rotten basis of the Canadian pure and simple trades union management, that while the treasurer of the London Trade and Labor Council publicly supported the Tory candidate; the Toronto trades union leaders took the public platform in behalf of the Grit candidates (with names on record of D. J. Donoghue, A. W. Holmes, George W. Dowle, R. Glockling, etc.) It is a fact that not a single ticket either Grit, or Tory, supported by these trade union "influences," was a success, EVERY CANDIDATE SO SUPPORTED BEING DEFEATED in both Toronto and London.

In view of the sensation created by our S. L. P. ticket, London Trade and Labor Council deemed it an "intelligent" policy to convene a special session in order to "resolute" that it did not endorse the Socialist candidate. Hence the votes of the Trades Unionists of Canada were polled for representatives of the class that recently smashed the Amalgamated Engineers in England.

"Pure and simple" fakirism is conspicuously idiotic in Canada; but we can "see its finish."

One other very significant and instructive feature of our London campaign was the absolute victory of militant, unmasked International S. L. P. principles over a pseudo-Socialist ticket put in the field against us under the fetching title of "independent."

This ticket, supported by a weekly official organ, "The Canadian Searchlight," and nominated by a prominent Citizens' Union advocate, and official of the Prohibition party, with orators from two outside cities, was publicly APPRECIATED TO THE EXTENT OF A VOTE OF 57 only. Up to the present time the supporters of this unfortunate combination have always endeavored to impress us with the "fact" that Canada would accept our principles under a more popular title; but that we would never make headway so long as we called Socialism "SOCIALISM," and adopted the name SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. We submit the verdict of the London constituency, which placed our "independent" opponents at the bottom of the polls, and gives the unmasked S. L. P. a majority of 67 over their total vote of 57.

With three cheers for the International S. L. P. we ask our Comrades in other countries to watch our 126 and see it grow.

## DEBS DEVELOPING.

**He Endorses the New Bedford Republican Labor Fakir Samuel Ross.**

NEW BEDFORD, March 16.—Last Thursday evening Mr. Eugene V. Debs spoke here; in the course of his address he said:

"Look with suspicion on the man who attempts to arouse your suspicion of your leaders. Such a man will tell you that your leaders are selling out. It is an old scheme. I am acquainted with one of your leaders, and if I am any judge of human nature I want to say that Samuel Ross is an honest man."

I shall not say anything about the contradiction of Mr. Debs in now denouncing men who expose crooked leaders, when not more than four years ago he himself was rampant in "the old scheme" of "arousing suspicion" against the Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This is only a small thing; it is the slightest of the many contradictions that mark Mr. Debs' career.

More important is the fact of his standing sponsor for a labor crook against whom our Socialist speakers have brought severe and unquestioned charges.

He who stands by a fakir is no better than the fakir himself.

Truly the promise given that Mr. Debs would develop is being fulfilled;—he is "developing" with a vengeance.

C.

# THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York,
—EVERY SUNDAY.—

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS
Invariably in advance:

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| One year | $1.00 |
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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.


SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 (Presidential) | 2,068 |
| In 1890 | 13,331 |
| In 1892 (Presidential) | 21,157 |
| In 1894 | 33,133 |
| In 1896 (Presidential) | 36,564 |
| **In 1897** | **55,673** |

**The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is servant to the lender.**

**Proverbs, XXII. 7.**

### WHY WAR?

The war wave, which a fortnight ago was beating high, and then went somewhat down, has again risen almost to its former high water mark. Its persistence shows the strength of the interests back of it. What these interests are we have partly indicated in previous issues. There remains another "interest," at times a controlling one.

A foreign war ever has been the refuge of tyrants from the danger of turbulent elements at home. To simply massacre these, and thus get rid of them, is no easy task, however absolute the power of the tyrant. Local and isolated massacres may be indulged in and may not shock the public conscience; but they are inadequate. A foreign war meets all the requirements of the case. By means of a generous beating of the drum patriotic the very domestic element considered dangerous at home is lured into the army; war, once engaged in, the carnage among these is looked upon as an incident of war; and, whatever the issue of the war the tyrant that brought it on wins his real point: the turbulent elements that alarmed him are decimated; the more submissive ones, being less heated, did not go to the front, and remain an easier mass to get along with. Just such motives as these are back of the war wave we are now experiencing, and they it is that give it the persistence it has.

Our capitalist class looks with an alarm that it seeks to conceal, but does not succeed in, at the masses of the poor that its system breeds. These poor masses have been kept in such dense ignorance that they have no understanding of their actual condition. They feel pinched, hounded and oppressed. Why and how is a secret to them. They even believe that their hardships are natural, and that the social system that grinds them down is "eternal." And yet for all this they are restless. Their very ignorance renders them violent, when they do not think; and flighty, rushing after political chimeras, when they do think to the extent that it is given to them to think. In either case they are a source of danger. War is an outlet. The capitalist class of America to-day, as a whole, favors the opportunity that will afford a wholesale blood-letting without their bearing the charge of inhumanity, on the contrary, giving them a chance to affect patriotic devotion.

Carnage is a spectre that dogs the heels of capitalism—that "best of all possible social systems."

### CONFISCATION.

The case of John W. Dempsey, a workingman, against John and James Dobson, capitalists, referred to in these columns about a year ago, has been finally settled on appeal in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,—of course against the workingman. The case illustrates a variety of points worth noting.

Dempsey is an expert color mixer, and during many years had been gathering in a book his experience in this line of work. He was employed by the Dobsons to color carpets in their factory. One fine day he was discharged, and before he could secure his note book out of his desk in the shop the book was seized and kept by the Dobsons. Dempsey brought suit to recover his book, the secrets in color mixing contained in which the Dobsons were now using without paying for. The Court threw out Dempsey's case. In the decision, the following principles are set down:

First—"If a color-mixer could carry off his (mind, his own) recipes and color books from his employers' factory and refuse to permit their (that is his property's) further use except upon his own terms, it would be in his power to inflict enormous loss on the manufacturer, and not merely to disturb, but to destroy his business;"—Consequently the Dobsons' theft of Dempsey's property was legalized.

The decision on this point amounts to this:

"If a workingman's property is needed by the capitalist, the capitalist is entitled to it; if the need of a certain property is urgent to both the workingman and the capitalist, the latter's wants are alone attended to, and the former must give up his own; finally, and as a matter of course, if the workingman's ability to perform his work, if his business would be disturbed or destroyed and the enormous loss of his whole earnings would result if the capitalist were to keep his own, such loss, disturbance and destruction is not worth considering."

Or shorter yet:

"The workingman has no rights of property that the capitalist need respect."

Again, Dempsey's recipes or note book contained information that was actually discoveries. How does the Court get around the rights of this workingman in his own discoveries? This is

No. 2—"Even if the employee has obtained Letters Patent for his formula, he thereby only obtains protection against the public, but his employer's right to continue its use in his own business is superior to that of the workingman who made the discovery or invention."

On this point, the decision amounts to this:

"The workingman is the chattel of his employer; even the former's inventions and discoveries are the property of his master."

Who is the confiscator, Capitalism, that steals the property of the producers; or Socialism, that restores to the working class the goods stolen from it?

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**With the first issue of next April, April 3, the price of THE PEOPLE will be reduced from $1 to 50 cents a year; six months 25 cents; single copies 2 cts.**

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## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

To judge from a correspondent to the San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter," the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss is there at the old tricks for which he became notorious here in the East, and had to move away. Telling of this "Rev.'s" conduct there, the above referred to correspondent says:

"Not a word has come from his lips regarding the gross inequality, the individual appropriation of the social product—not a glimpse of light on the economic situation from a scientific view.

"On his arrival here he openly boomed the Democratic party; then he appears to have run against some snag, and modified his ardor for the 16 to 1 party, although he still supports it in a concealed way by calling it the party of the poor (!!) and saying the Republicans are responsible for our ills."

It is a pity that it takes so long for such characters as this Rev. Bliss to be found out, and rendered harmless. But that is one of the results of the broadness of the acreage of our land. It takes a long time before such men have exhausted the extensive field.

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The Lincoln, Neb., "Courier" seems to have learned something from Comrade Martha Moore Avery's recent course of lectures in that city, as may be judged from the following:

"Mrs. Martha Moore Avery's recognition of the service which trusts are doing humanity indicates that Socialists are not for long to be scared by words. She said that the trusts were proving the economy, teaching the method and establishing the rationale of co-operation as opposed to competition. In nearly all cases where a trust has assumed the control of any manufacture the price of the product has been reduced to the consumer. Socialism only asks that the people receive back again the profits that they have made. A few men should not absorb the profits arising from the universal taste for sugar or the need of artificial light when the sun has set, or the taste for wall paper. The financiers who have organized trusts to supply the commonest needs of living have shown the people the way to get back part of their birthright; and the latest Socialism, instead of railing at them, is willing to give them credit due inventors."

It evidently, however, must have missed some of the points surely made by Comrade Avery. When it says that "Socialists are not for long to be scared by words," it can only mean that "Socialists are scared for some time, however short, by words," and that the word "trust" did some time scare them. Had the "Courier" been a careful listener all the way through, it would have learned that, not only did the word "trust" never scare the Socialists, but that it was the Socialists, who, guided by science, first detected the good that there was in the Trust, announced the fact that the present evil the Trust works is the result of its system of ownership, and pointed out the prospective blessings of Socialist or collective ownership. Those who were scared by the Trust are the other fellows.

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A dodger or lampoon is out signed by Mr. Rudolph Modest, the gentleman who, upon the instance of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, was recently removed from the Board of Directors of the Socialist Publishing Association. The action of Section Greater New York in the premises was grounded on the fact that the Publishing Association is virtually a Publishing Committee of the Socialist Labor party, and that, as it is entrusted with the business administration of publishing the party organs, none but members of the party could be elevated to the rank of directors. Modest, it was shown, had left the party, had turned into an enemy, and was closely associated with Anarchists and fakirs. The lampoon above referred to deserves notice only in one respect. In it occurs this passage:

"It is well known that we Socialists are opposed to the system of representative government."

Not the Socialist but the Anarchist is opposed to the system of representative Government.

Representative Government is the inevitable result of large social systems. Small communities need no Representative Government. The pure democracy is enough with them, because all their members can meet together, and in that way have Direct Government. But large communities, nations, can not do that. Such a thing as a meeting of all the citizens of a large commonwealth is impossible, and if it were possible could not possibly result in action: hundreds of thousands, even if not millions, of men deliberating in one common meeting is an absurdity. The Government of such a commonwealth must be Representative Government, i. e., a Government consisting of a comparatively small number of men elected by and therefore representing the masses.

The Anarchist knows this; as he wants no Representative Government, he demands small communities where direct government is possible. What the Anarchist, being psychologically a bourgeois, does not and can not understand, is that what he wishes is not possible, and is made impossible by the large machinery of production that civilization requires,—unless, to suit him, civilization were to go back to the uncivilized conditions of primitive production reflected in Direct Government.

Large machinery of production is a requirement of civilization because only large machinery of production can produce wealth as amply as civilization requires. Furthermore, large machinery of production increases the quantity of wealth producible by reason of the division and subdivision of labor that it promotes and necessitates. Such division and subdivision COMPELS cooperative labor upon a broader and ever broader scale,—so broad a scale that the narrow boundaries of a small community, capable of Direct Government, cannot possibly contain it. The productive system required by civilization requires large commonwealths, so large as to render Direct Government impossible and Representative Government a necessity. This the Socialists know. And as they furthermore know that forms of Government, etc., are and must necessarily be the reflex of the system of production, and not of the wishes or whims of any one, Socialists spend no time in disquisitions about the relative or abstract virtues of Direct and of Representative Government. Such disquisitions Socialists know to be idle. They see the system of production required by civilization to be one that compels Representative Government, and they, consequently, not only do not oppose, but are upholders of such Government. The Anarchist, on the contrary, whose bourgeois and Anarchistic or confused brain, does not perceive these facts, HE is an opponent of Representative Government.

While incidentally proving by his lampoon, that marks him an Anarchist, the justice of the action of Section New York, Mr. Modest has, by setting his signature to the lampoon, whoever else may have produced it, furnished opportunity to re-state the position of Socialists on the question of the form of Government and the scientific reasons therefor.

Even a Modest may thus aid civilization forward.

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"'A phrase sprang up in Palmerston's days which was employed to stigmatize certain political conduct beyond all ordinary reproach. It was meant to stamp such conduct as outside the pale of reasonable argument or patriotic consideration. That was the word "un-English." It was enough with certain classes to say that anything was "un-English" in order to put it utterly out of court. No matter to what principles, higher, more universal, or more abiding than those that are merely English, it might happen to appeal, the one word of condemnation was held to be enough for it. Some of the noblest and the wisest men of our day were denounced as "un-English." A stranger might have asked in wonder at one time whether it was un-English to be just, to be merciful, to have consideration for the claims and the rights of others, to admit that there was any higher object in a nation's life than a diplomatic success. All that would have made a man odious and insufferable in private life, was apparently held up as belonging to the virtues of the English nation. Rude self-assertion, blunt disregard for the feelings and the claims of others, a self-sufficiency that would regard all earth's interests as made for England's special use alone—the yet more outrageous form of egotism which would fancy that the moral code as it applies to others does not apply to us—all this seemed to be considered the becoming national characteristic of the English people.'

"Thus writes Mr. Justin McCarthy of the England of thirty or forty years ago, with the approval, of course, of all true American Jingoes, Irish or otherwise. Things have altered since then on the other side of the Atlantic, and the word 'un-English' as a term of political abuse has gone out of fashion. Something of its spirit lives in the epithet 'little Englander,' coined, we believe, by Lord Rosebery and enrolled on Mr. Labouchere's banner along with many other peculiar devices. The opponents of Disraeli's 'spirited foreign policy' were nicknamed 'Cosmopolites,' an elegantly elusive description of great influence; or, more definitely though with less of the fascination of mystery, 'Cobdenites,' 'members of the Peace Society,' 'friends of Russia,' and so on.

"But 'un-English,' with its implication of final contempt, belongs as much to the past as the 'or barbaroi' of the Athenians. The country has outgrown it. It lies rusting like battle-axes and spears in the armory of out-worn political weapons. England gets along with milder, less overwhelmingly destructive artillery. Even in Palmerston's time, it was only used on one portion of the political battlefield. Like its modern equivalents, it was confined to the region of foreign affairs where it might originally have had an almost scientific justification. It was not employed, nor are its derivatives to-day, in the settlement of purely domestic matters. People did not say Mr. Chamberlain was 'un-English' when he deserted Mr. Gladstone; they called him 'Judas,' which was simpler and more intelligible. And whenever Lord Salisbury, to the consternation of the whole country, busies himself with parish councils or the government of London, as he sometimes does, the most unmitigated Radical only mutters something about "mediæval fossils" and goes his way. It has not occurred to the slow-moving Englishman that there can be a distinctly English and a distinctly 'un-English' policy in temperance reform, municipal administration, tenement-houses, and similar questions. Still less has it occurred to him that literature, sport, art, dress, are capable of being subdivided in like manner.

"In this, as in everything else, America sets a lesson to the unprogressive democracies of Europe. We alone have formed a word that is applicable to every human industry and equally disparaging of them all. That word, of course, is 'un-American.' It is a touchstone by which everything can be tested—a gospel, a policy, a guide, an inspiration. We conceive the doctrine it embodies to consist of two axioms. The first is that America is perfect in every way, and that therefore reform of any kind is insulting and 'un-American'; and the second is that even if America in some points is bad, England, thank God, is always worse.

"There is nothing abstruse in the working of this doctrine. Do you believe our currency system is open to amendment? If so, you are a hypocritical humbug, a despicable mugwump, a Clevelandite. Are you in favor of a lower tariff? If so, you are a friend of the English, in the pay of the Cobden Club, an enemy to our country. No wonder a busy people takes readily to this method of settling things. It clinches everything, and it is susceptible to indefinite extension. It pronounced James Russell Lowell an Anglomaniac and utterly 'un-American' because he was seen in Regent street wearing a pair of trousers somewhat lighter in shade than the prescribed New York color; and it passed a similar verdict on Mr. Stephen Crane's 'Red Badge of Courage' because in it was a description of Northerners running away in one of the battles of the civil war, for which reason it had obviously received the praise of English critics. The counterpart of this method of criticism is to be found in various book reviews scattered up and down the country, wherein authors are praised for being 'American in style and thought'—just as the positive element of which the term 'un-American' is the negation may be discovered in Mr. Sherman's dispatches and Senator Mason's declaration that international law is a barnacle, and in the enthusiasm such outbursts provoke among the disciples of genuine Americanism.

"It is, however, singularly disquieting to trace the history of such patriotic movements in other countries. Were it not that the United States is an exception to every rule, we might almost tremble for the future of 'Americanism,' the advocates of similar principles abroad seem to have fallen into such distressing blunders, to have been on the wrong side of so many public questions, to have admired so many men and supported so many measures that have afterwards been everywhere condemned. In England, for instance, the men who cried 'un-English' the loudest were the men who clustered round Palmerston, the veteran swaggerer, and Disraeli, the Asiatic charlatan. They were the men who mobbed Gladstone in the street and coughed down Bright in the House of Commons. They were the men who forced England into the Crimean war, approved the coup d'état, denounced the Alabama treaty, antagonized Russia, opposed the ballot act, and, in answer to Ireland's appeal for the reform of her land-tenure system, announced that tenant's right was landlord's wrong. To-day the gods of their idolatry are dead and no one mentions them. Their influence has passed away, their policy is being quietly reversed, and the men whom they dubbed unpatriotic and 'un-English' are now seen to have been right where they were wrong. That is a most lamentable result, and enough to fill any one with misgivings. It seems almost ominous for the stability of that apparent sturdy 'Americanism' we respect so much. It is, of course, a grossly un-American thing to confess, but we cannot hide our fears that history may repeat itself, even in the United States."

Whence is this passage taken? From some honest, honorable, decent publication, having the interests of the people at heart, truly respecting the word "American"? or perchance from some Socialist paper, scornfully lashing the capitalist Jingo trick of tricking out sin with the cloak of patriotism and of seeking to misrepresent justice with the cry of "un-American"?

No! It is taken from no less dishonorable, dishonest, and indecent a publication than the New York "Evening Post," a publication that interprets the word "people" to mean the pockets of its parasitic stock-holding class, a publication that has habitually sought to cloak capitalist theft with the word "American," and the right and just claims of the working class to keep what they produce as "un-American." Just now, when "American" is being used by the war Jingoes, who have an interest in war, and the "Evening Post," whose crew happens to have an interest in peace, is being dubbed "un-American," the "Evening Post" draws its own photograph.

Yes, indeed, history will repeat itself even in America!

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The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier" seems to be of the sort of papers that make it their business to ignore facts. It says:

"This is one of the main differences between the union movement and the Socialist Labor party: The first believe in protecting in so far as possible the immediate condition of the wage-earner, while the latter takes the contrary view—that is, that the sooner you can bring a man down to the starvation point the sooner will he begin to think along Socialistic lines."

There we have a bushel of facts ignored.

First—The "union movement" consists of two wings: one wing is that of New Trade Unionism or the Alliance movement, which is Socialist; the other is the "Pure and Simple" or "Old Style" or British unionist movement. —The "Courier" seems to know only the latter; when it speaks of the "union movement" it does not speak of the whole but only of one wing, of the "Pure and Simple" wing.

Second—If one takes the census of public meetings, from New Bedford across to San Francisco, the uniform experience will be made that the earnings of the workers have gone down, and are lower now than they were ten years ago.—The "Courier" does not seem to know that the "Pure and Simple" has almost everywhere had sole sway all this time. If it did it would not claim for its "union movement" the "protection of the wage earner;" the "protection" under which one travels to the devil is hardly deserving of the name of "protection."

Third—The "Pure and Simple" union claims that it also aims at the ultimate emancipation of the workers; furthermore, it is a fact that under its "protection" the workers are as rapidly as possible being brought down to the starvation point.—The "Courier," accordingly, mistakes the facts when it imputes to the Socialists the view that "the sooner you can bring a man down to the starvation point the sooner will he begin to think along Socialistic lines"; the imputation belongs to the "Pure and Simple." In view of these facts, it is that movement and not the Socialist that can be charged with the view that starvation is the gate of emancipation.

The mistaken views of the "Courier" on these points are quite general among r-r-r-e-e-f-o-r-r-r-m-e-r-r-r-s.

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The Boston "Liberator" helps to draw the line between the capitalist class and the "pure and simple" labor fakirs, on the one hand, and the Socialists or New Trade Unionists, on the other:

"The factory people of New England should not permit themselves to be divided by the Socialist enemies of trade unionism. There is no short cut to better conditions. Where the factory people have organized and built up a reserve fund, there they have made progress. The method is slow and arduous. Trade unionism promises less but performs more than Socialism. People in dire discontent are ready to listen to smooth words and high sounding phrases, but the hard facts can be seen by those who look, and no ism exists that can guarantee something for nothing."

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The Indianapolis, Ind., "Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker," etc., announces and declares:

"The General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., decided with 29 votes against 8 to suspend our colleague Julius Dolinski for one year, and to strike his name from the list of candidates for members of the National Executive Committee, because—as stated literally in the report—'the Grievance Committee found Dolinski guilty of criticizing the party in public.'—Thus we see that the New York party leaders, in their conceit of infallibility cannot even bear criticism.

"A companion piece to this famous judgment is the conduct of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association of New York, which, at the instance of the aforenamed General Committee declared vacant the seat of the cigarmaker Modest in the Board of Directors of the 'New York Volks-Zeitung,' because he—does not carry a red card in his pocket."

"Commentary is superfluous."

Yes, "Deutsch-Amerikanische," etc., dear—wholly superfluous!

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## LETTER BOX.

### Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

Carl Pankopt, Jersey City.—Whatever THE PEOPLE states, it states upon good authority and is able to stand by. Of this, you among others, have ample proof in the past, and will have more than will suit any of you in the future.

J. A. Keown, M. D., Lynn.—If you desire to communicate with "Engineer & Surveyor," write to him under our care and we shall forward your letter.

We do not share your view that such matter as he wrote on must be signed in order to carry weight. Apart from the guarantee of the trustworthiness of such communications from the fact of their appearing in a responsible paper like this, their contents are of a nature to be the best verification or refutation themselves, being facts easily ascertainable.

Subsequent events have, moreover, confirmed them to any intelligent man. Among these events the following is one: "Col." Richard J. Hinton, as you may know if you are posted, sent a letter to this office "demanding," etc., and threatening all manner of suits. We called him down on the spot, and told him in these columns to go ahead, we were ready for him. Over two months have passed; the "Col." has not been heard from again.

### UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Uncle Sam—You look jaded——

Brother Jonathan—Good reason for it. I've been running off my legs looking for a park.

U. S.—What do you want a park for?

B. J.—The Amalgamated Inter-District Council of the United Pretzel Varnishers, Shirttail Ironers and Buttonhole Pressers has just been organized by the A. F. of L. organizer; the organization is over 100,000 strong——

U. S.—Why, of course you can't get a park large enough to accommodate so big a crowd——

B. J.—No; that's not it. Of course all the members won't go. I don't expect that more than 25 people will be there altogether——

U. S.—Hem!

B. J.—Did you say anything?

U. S.—No; it was only a little dust that got into my throat.

B. J.—The difficulty lies in finding a UNION park.

U. S.—How so?

B. J.—I can find a park that employs union waiters, and union musicians, that sells union cigars and union bread, but not that also sells union beer.

U. S.—And such a park you say is non-union?

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—In that case there is no such thing as "union beer."

B. J. (bristling up)—No "union beer" in existence!?!?

U. S.—No; not under the premises set down by yourself.

B. J.—I'd like to know how I, a good union man, could set down any principle whereby it becomes established that there is no such thing as "union beer"!

U. S.—Very easy to tell you how, and, moreover, to show you that your theory is correct.

If a park employs union waiters, but its musicians, cigars, bread, etc., is non-union, the park itself is non-union, eh?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—And if a park employs union waiters and musicians, but its cigars, bread, etc., is non-union, the park is still——

B. J.—Non-union.

U. S.—Just so. And if a park has union waiters, and union musicians, and union cigars, but non-union bread——

B. J.—The park is still non-union.

U. S.—Correct again. Finally, if a park has union waiters, union musicians, union cigars and union bread——

B. J.—That's a union park, provided it does not sell some other non-union article.

U. S.—That's it. Now, could you state the principle that underlies all that?

B. J.—It seems to me I see the underlying principle, but——

U. S.—Is the underlying principle not this: "A union concern must be one made up wholly of union matter."

B. J.—That's it exactly.

U. S.—If there is any ONE non-union thing in such a concern it is non-union, et?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Now, apply this principle to the beer, and you will see that there is no union beer in the United States.

B. J.—You surprise me.

U. S.—To be a union article, a thing must be wholly made up of union materials, eh? That's settled.

B. J.—It is.

U. S.—Isn't malt a material that goes to making beer?

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—How many malt concerns do you know that are union?

B. J. (looking disconcerted)—Damned few.

U. S.—That disposes of the union quality of the bulk of our beer.

B. J.—But not of all!

U. S.—I'm coming to the rest. Is not glucose one of the ingredients of beer?

B. J.—Why, yes.

U. S.—And how many are the glucose establishments that are union?

B. J. is seized with a violent fit of coughing.

U. S.—NOT ONE!

B. J.—You are right.

U. S.—For the same reason that a park, in which a lot of things are union, still remains a non-union affair if it deals in ONE non-union article, it follows that, even if a lot of things that go into the composition of beer are union, beer still remains a non-union article if ONE non-union matter goes into its composition. The beer drunk here is made up of glucose, which is non-union. That settles the question of the "unionism" of our beer.

B. J.—But——(and relapses into a puzzled look)

U. S.—I know what is in your mind. You are struggling with the idea that an article may be non-union and still not be a scab article. The way in which it is made may never have been organized; that makes the article non-union, and yet not scab. Perhaps you think that that is the case with the glucose; and that, consequently, the beer that contains it need not be considered scabbishly non-union.

B. J.—Now, that's just my view.

U. S.—And there you err. It is one of the crimes committed by the organizations of the Kurzenknabe, thanks to their ununionist, the glucose shops of the BECOME SCAB CONCERN Duryea factory, notably, employees fought a stubborn could have won if the K brewers had stood by them. zenknabe and his ilk look themselves, were willing scab glucose, and thus t strikers lost. In view of this a SCAB article, and there thing as "union beer." Do you are beaten, sir?

B. J. sighs and looks cheap

# WORKERS, GUARD THE BALLOT!

**Argument made, on Behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, by Daniel De Leon on March 10, 1898, in Albany, N. Y., before the Joint Judiciary Committee of the New York Legislature, Against the Pending Primary Election Bill.**

COMRADE DE LEON—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Joint Judiciary Committee:

A PURE PRIMARY.

In view of the fact that this Primary Bill is heralded about as a bill to promote, if not to insure, a pure primary, and, thereby, the purity of elections, I wish, in the first place, to place on record that the Socialist Labor party yields to none in a warm desire and earnest endeavour for the purity of the ballot and all that thereby hangs. The party has long bled and still bleeds from the results of the existing impurity of the ballot. The wholesale manner in which the party's vote is counted out all over the State, even in Greater New York, where we are best organized, not to mention other kindred causes, makes the party an ardent wisher for any law that would promote the purity of the ballot; the party would applaud this bill if it were calculated to do so. But this Primary Bill, so far from being one that will promote a pure primary, and, in that way, promote the purity of the ballot, is a bill that will legalize impure primaries and thus pollute the ballot at its very fountain-head.

NOT A CASE FOR AMENDMENT.

In the second place, I wish to premise my argument with the statement that, in opposing this Primary Bill, the Socialist Labor party does not oppose it simply on the ground that the bill is not "perfect." The best of ships makes bilge water. If all that ailed this bill were that it makes some bilge water, we would leave it to experience to improve. But we hold that the ship of this bill makes bilge water only. We oppose it in toto, as structurally, fundamentally wrong. We oppose it because it is a bill that is unconstitutional; that we shall fight, as such, in the courts, if need be, on the ground that it violates the Constitutional provision that guarantees the secrecy of the ballot, and consequently that, intentionally or unintentionally, the bill is calculated to disfranchise the working class of this State, at least eliminate the workingman as a free political factor.

REASON FOR THE SECRECY OF THE BALLOT.

Section 5, Art. II. of the Constitution of the State makes a secret ballot mandatory. Let me not be misunderstood. In standing for the secrecy of the ballot, the Socialist Labor party does not hold the view, strangely held in many a quarter, that a secret ballot is in itself a good thing and a badge of democracy. On the contrary, it holds that the secret ballot is a bad thing and a badge of disgrace. But the party looks at facts and recognizes that, given the conditions created by the capitalist system, the secret ballot is a necessary evil. The conditions created by capitalism render an increasing majority of the people dependent for their living upon a trifling minority. This capitalist minority, able, by its control of the machinery of production, to give work or withhold it, thus to afford a chance to live or deny it, could dictate to its economic dependents, the workingmen, what ticket to vote and what ticket to leave alone. This fact was fully recognized in the Constitutional Convention, held in the twenties in this State, where property qualifications were removed and manhood suffrage established. Chancellor Kent is explicit upon this subject. In that Constitutional Convention, even at that early date, the point was clearly made that, to give the ballot to the employé was but to multiply the employer's vote by the number of his employés. He would have not his own vote only, but also the votes of all his employés, whom he would be able to "vote."

The knowledge of this fact made the secret ballot a necessity, unless "manhood suffrage" was to be a lie. As the capitalist system developed, and spread, and deepened, the condition of economic dependence into which it throws the majority of the citizens upon the minority of them, one State after another was constrained to give up "viva voce" voting and to protect the masses of the voters behind a secret ballot. Hence the Constitutional provision upon this subject generations ago; and hence the reappearance of the provision in the present Constitution of the State, adopted only about four years ago.

The wretched social-economic conditions, that render imperative the civic cowardice implied in the secret ballot, and which not quite two years ago was so glaringly manifested by the sight of men, who did not mean to and did not vote for McKinley, coerced by their employers, in gold-standard localities, to march in McKinley parades, and the sight of men, who did not mean to and did not vote for Bryan, coerced by their employers, in silver-standard localities, to march in Bryan parades;—such ignominious conditions will, I know, not last for ever. The Socialist Labor party's programme, surely victorious at no distant date, will by the emancipation of the working class from the thrall of wage-slavery, wipe out the material conditions that to-day demand a secret ballot as the only means to secure a free expresion of political convictions on the part of that large majority of our fellow-citizens—the workingman. But until then, while these capitalist material conditions do last, the secret ballot IS a necessity so palpable, undenied and undeniable, that its safeguarding by Constitutional provision has been found requisite. It is not saying too much that the clause of the Constitution providing for a secret ballot utters a fundamental political principle in the present social system; and occupies the leading place that it does in the Constitution, not by accident or by a whim of its framers, but as evidence of its importance.

THE PRIMARY BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Now, then, your Primary Bill runs foul of this leading Constitutional safeguard; it violates the Constitution in this important particular; and this violation of the Constitution lies at its very foundation, vitiating the whole of it.

Your Primary Bill provides that at registration the voter shall declare what political party he affiliates with.

THE CHAIRMAN, SENATOR LEXOW—Allow me; the voter is not compelled to answer the question, what political party he wishes to affiliate with. He need not reveal that if he wishes to keep it a secret, and that will not bar him from voting on election day; he remains free to vote as he likes.

COMRADE DE LEON—"Free to vote as he likes"? He is "free" to vote; but for whom? for the party that represents his political convictions? Yes, but ONLY IN CASE A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF HIS POLITICAL CORRELIGIONISTS SHALL HAVE BEEN MORE DARING THAN HIMSELF, AND SHALL HAVE REVEALED THE SECRET OF THEIR POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS. This is the point:

The Socialist Labor party, for instance, has now its place on the official blanket ballot; it earned that place in 1890 by polling the requisite percentage, and its increased vote has moved it forward. In order to have a Socialist ticket in the field to vote for, primaries must be held. Now, mark you, from these primaries you exclude all the workingmen who do not publicly enrol themselves as supporters of Socialism. If enough of them in any constituency fear to endanger their bread and butter, or even bread without butter, by having their Socialist convictions so publicly known that knowledge thereof may reach their Democratic or Republican employer, and expose them to be "fired," as the expression goes, they will not enroll themselves as Socialists; not being officially enrolled, they are barred from the Socialist Labor party primaries; and—no primaries, no ticket. Are such men "free to vote as they like"? Such "freedom" is a farce. It is a caricature of freedom. They will have the "freedom" to vote for either of the capitalist parties whom they mistrust, detest and repudiate, if they at all vote; or they will enjoy the political "freedom" of staying at home and not voting at all. In either case they are disfranchised;—disfranchised because the secrecy was raised from their ballot at that ballot's only source. Will you, gentlemen, tell me what is the difference between a disfranchised workingman and one upon whom only these two alternatives are forced: not voting at all, or voting against his convictions? There is none. That is the status your Primary Bill is calculated to bring about.

THE CHAIRMAN, SENATOR LEXOW—We have avoided that difficulty by an amendment introduced yesterday to the bill. When asked if he wishes to participate in the primary election of a party, if a voter answers yes, he need not openly state the party of his preference; he can write that down and hand it to the inspector of election in a sealed wrapper; and by another bill we render the inspector liable in felony if he reveal the secret.

COMRADE DE LEON—I know that; in the interview you favored me with this forenoon you stated as much to me. I am now coming to that. That amendment does not cure the defect, it only seeks to conceal it. That amendment only proves that this Committee is well aware its bill violates the Constitutional provision regarding the secrecy of the ballot. That amendment only emphasizes the unconstitutionality of the bill on that head.

In the first place, the secret is to be put in whose hands? In the hands of a near relative or a trusted friend of the workingman? No! It is to be put in the hands of a political representative of his employer; what these political representatives of the capitalist class at the ballot box are capable of I need not say; it suffices to refer to the large numbers of them annually sent to the Penitentiary for frauds at the ballot box.

But say that these political representatives of the capitalist parties at the ballot box were religiously to keep the secret, what of it? If the voter's written declaration is kept secret always, it would defeat the very intention of the provision which was put in for the very purpose of affording just such knowledge. But the declaration is not to be kept secret always. Express provision is made for its publication after election, and in alphabetical order at that. The secret is then out, and easily trackable. Secrecy means secrecy. It means secrecy before, during and after election. But this amendment keeps the secret only before and at election, and then for the first registration only; the secrecy is removed after election. The Democratic and Republican capitalist is then afforded ample opportunity to victimize his employé! What the Constitution seeks to guard against by means of a secret ballot your bill thus brings about.

ELIMINATING LABOR AS A FREE POLITICAL FACTOR.

But your Primary Bill does not seem to rest satisfied with that. It hounds the workingman further still off the free political arena.

Say that enough workingmen are found bold enough to be willing to endanger their jobs by declaring themselves partisans of a political party of labor hostile to the interests of their employer, even then the number of these is to be decimated. That provision of your bill that fixes the time for primary elections will play havoc among these daring workingmen. Election Day is a holiday; but the days for primary elections are not; and, what is more, the hours within which such elections are to be held are not workingmen's hours, they are capitalist hours. Gentlemen of elegant leisure may interrupt their convivial pastimes in their clubs, or may interrupt their business, if they have any, to go to the primaries; but workingmen can not. A suspension of work to them means the loss of a job, and that means almost instantaneous suffering. Thus your bill takes an additional precaution to encompass the disfranchisement of the worker. First, by compelling the removal of the secrecy of his political views, as a condition precedent for his participation in a primary of his own party and thereby securing a place in the field for his party's ticket, you set the very existence of such a ticket in jeopardy; next, should there be enough workers ready to breast the danger of publicity, you throw the stumbling block of impracticable hours in their way to the primaries.

THE CHAIRMAN, SENATOR LEXOW—But all that does not apply to your party. The bill expressly provides that parties that polled less than three per cent. of the total vote at the last election for Governor can elect whether they want to come under the provision of this bill. The Socialist Labor party has not yet polled three per cent. It need, therefore, not be affected by this bill unless it elects to.

COMRADE DE LEON—That's all very well, but does not affect the broad question.

In the first place, the S. L. P. is not the party that will remain below the three per cent. A member of this Joint Committee, whom I do not see in his seat, may tell you a, to him, distressing tale about how the S. L. P. is growing in his Assembly district; how it endangered his election last year, and how it renders his election this year still more problematical. That three per cent. bar once passed, and the Socialist Labor party will stand fully exposed to the dangers of this unconstitutional bill, if it becomes law. This is the time to protest.

But there is still a broader view of this subject. As the sole representative of the working class and upholder of its rights, the Socialist Labor party is watchful, not of the interests of those alone who have graduated upward into its fold, it is watchful also of the interests and the rights of that still larger number who, in their blindness, still adhere to the political parties that are hostile to the interests of the working class. All of those among them who still adhere to the Republican or the Democratic party, like idolaters to a fetich, should, if they desire to, have ample opportunity to participate in the molding of these parties the same as the Republican and Democratic capitalists, who now run the respective party machines. Many of these Republican and Democratic workingmen believe they can capture their parties for their own interests. The experience of the free coinage of silver middle class and silver mine owning capitalists with the Democratic party has contributed much towards feeding this notion;—and it has also contributed much, as this Primary Bill would indicate, to alarm the capitalists generally. Republican and Democratic capitalists, respectively, will not object if their workingmen vote these respective tickets; and, consequently, the workingmen, who cling to those parties, will not endanger their jobs if they publicly enroll themselves as Republicans or Democrats, as the case may be. The violation of the secrecy of the ballot will not work a harm to them. But this provision of your bill that I am now considering, the provision that places primary elections outside of the reach of workingmen's hours, is calculated to keep these workingmen away from the primaries of their party. Their registration as Democrats or Republicans thus becomes an idle toy. This Primary Bill shuts them out, at least the bulk of them; it removes their chance to amend and improve their party platforms, and to nominate the candidates they would prefer; it thereby hopelessly leaves the whole party control in the hands of the Democratic and Republican capitalists, respectively, and reduces the workingmen in these parties absolutely to the level of camp-followers, make-weights and voting cattle.

Looked at from these sides, this "Primary Bill" should be entitled a "Bill to Circumvent the Constitution by Surreptitiously Destroying the Secrecy of the Ballot, Disfranchising the Working Class, or at least Eliminating the Workingman Voter as a free Political Factor."

IMPURE PRIMARIES.

If this bill is now approached from its purely primary side, a new procession of vicious points is discovered.

The bill is blazoned abroad as a bill to promote the purity of the primary. Will it?

By the provisions of the bill, all that is required of a voter in order to enable him to participate in the primaries of a certain party is that he declare himself in "general sympathy" with that party.

What is there in this bill to guard the purity of the primary of a revolutionary labor party;—or of any other party, for that matter?

What is there to prevent a Republican or a Democratic capitalist from packing with his hirelings a Socialist Labor party primary? Nothing. Men, hired for such work, with strings tied to their legs, the other end of which strings are in the hands of such a capitalist, could, by force of a bare declaration that they are in "general sympathy" with us, force their way into our primaries, and though their antecedents are wholly unknown, dominate such a primary, and endorse a capitalist politician, standing upon a capitalist platform, and thus scuttle the party!

And right here, this defect of your bill dove-tails into the Constitutional defect that I have before pointed out. Some men there MUST always be in every party, and the constituencies of every party, whose political affiliations are publicly known. Without that, no party could at all appear above the political surface. The violation of the Constitutional provision regarding the secrecy of the ballot would not hold as to such men. But they need not be many. The minimum of such, needed to attend to the external official work of the party, could be easily outvoted by professional primary packers. To overcome that, a larger number of Socialist workingmen would have to reveal their political affiliation, and there again we run up against the social conditions that dictated the secrecy of the ballot into the Constitution. The alternatives here would be, either to run the risk of dismissal from work in large numbers so as to preserve the majority against the primary packers, or to yield the field to these gentry—i. e., give up the party of one's convictions, and thus submit to the disfranchisement.

Similarly may happen with the Prohibition party. The curious, edifying spectacle may yet be in store for the public of seeing a Prohibition primary run by alcohol-sodden corner loafers, who, having declared their "general sympathy" with Prohibitionism, can, under the very ægis of the LAW, force their way into such a primary, and carry off a Prohibition endorsement for some Republican or Democratic rum-seller!

And how would the case stand with the Democratic and Republican parties themselves? No better! The primaries of these, in many a constituency, would resolve themselves into a simple contest between the purses of the opposing capitalist candidates within a party itself, and between the candidates for nomination in the opposing parties. The longest purse will win, its corruption fund will carry the day!

Gentlemen, we have seen wondrous industries spring up in the now Greater New York. The "industry" and "patriotism" of the capitalist class has made coffee plantations and pepper plantations to spring up within the brick walls of our city, and under its unpropitious northern sky. Your bill will start a newer industry, the industry of "Primary Packing." It is not many years ago that the New York "Sun" declared, editorially, that men were to be found in New York ready to be bought for $2 to commit murder. If so, and who, who knows the depths of poverty and resulting bestiality that capitalism has thrust large layers of our people into, would doubt the fact? If so, why not expect to see hordes of mercenaries (knowing that citizenship, residence and a bare declaration of "general sympathy" will entitle them to a vote at any one party's primary), band themselves together, and for a dollar, or a drink, sell themselves to whatever capitalist, Republican or Democrat, happens to be in need of their services? Surely, none of you can deem me insulting for making the supposition: It is one of the theories from which this bill proceeds that corruption IS now practiced in your parties by their capitalist chieftains.

Looked at from this side, your Primaries Bill should bear the title: "A Bill to Legalize Impure Primaries, Encourage and Promote Them."

UTOPIANISM OF THE BILL.

For the rest this bill is purely utopian. In so far as it is backed by men, who do not exactly pursue the plan of disfranchising the working class, or debauching them, it is a will-o'-the-wisp.

In the first place, the bill attempts to draw a distinction between municipal and other elections. The distinction lacks scientific underpinning, and can not stand. The distinction denies the intimate connection there is between the material interests that underlie all elections—municipal, as well as State or National; and that preposterous denial comes at the very season when, everywhere in the land, the rock-beds of all existing political parties are being rent by material, class interests, and these parties are internally undergoing a process of disintegration and reintegration along the lines of class and material interests!

In the second place, the bill is an attempt on the part of men of ease, of people, too indolent and fastidious for continuous political activity, to escape the natural result of their indolent and fastidious characteristics. Since the days of Plato, "the punishment that good men (if they are good) suffer for abstaining from active political life, is to be governed by bad men." This bill will not meet the expectations of this element among its backers. No bill on this subject can meet their expectations that does not carry the primary ballot box, together with the election day ballot box, to their bedside or their bath-tub.

THE BILL A MANIFESTATION OF A LONG STANDING CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Gentlemen, the Socialist Labor party is not in the habit of threatening, neither is it in the habit of suppressing its views.

Not a little light is thrown upon this Primaries Bill by another bill you have just passed—the bill for biennial elections to the Legislature. That Biennial Elections Bill is a means to disfranchise the workers. Next to complete disfranchisement, such as the negroes and the working class generally in South Carolina and Mississippi have been treated to by the Democratic capitalists of those States, under the plaudits of their Republican colleagues of the North, next best to that is the reduction of the opportunities for the people to vote. Originally, in this very State, the plan to disfranchise the poor was bluntly and boldly advocated. It raised too strong a hue and cry, and was abandoned. Since then, the same object has been pursued by the same element in a round about way. The terms of offices are being very generally lengthened. For annual, biennial elections are being substituted; we shall next have triennial, quinquennial and centennial elections;—until the working class will have no way left of ridding itself of its capitalist oppressors and office holders other than physically seizing them by the neck, and kicking them out. This Primaries Bill supplements that Biennial Elections Bill, and both are steps steadily being pursued in the same direction—the disfranchisement of the American working class.

The time was when our Constitutional Law juriests, in the language of Washington, and standing upon better ground than he, prided themselves in that we, differently from European peoples, needed no physical force, no bloodshed, to change our laws and institutions AS WE PLEASED: the ballot held by a free people was then pointed to as the weapon, and we prided ourselves in that then distinctly American feature of our land, that, with us, the weapon of peace, not that of war, was the weapon to dictate our progressively changing social and political convictions.

Upon the heels of European economic or industrial conditions, introduced among us too by capitalism, it seems that we are also to see introduced here those European political conditions that our Constitutional Law jurists used to make our people feel proud for not being subject to.

As the representative of the toiling class, the only class that stands for peace, the Socialist Labor party warns you that your course is leading the country down the slope that invites bloodshed.

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**The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.**

# PARTY NEWS.

**Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.**

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 194 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

**National Executive Committee.**

Session of March 15th. Comrade Teche in the chair. Absent Matchett and Bennett, the former excused. The financial report for the week ending March 12th showed receipts to the amount of $81.05; expenditures, $58.46; balance for the week, $22.59.

The National Executive Committee, S. L. P., of Canada, asked whether they could be aided by the party in the U. S. with a speaker for a tour through Quebec and Ontario. The secretary was instructed to reply that such aid will be extended if the speakers in question can be got. The Pennsylvania State Committee reported that the American and German Section of West Newton, as well as the Section of Collinsburg, had decided to amalgamate into one strong Section. Charters were returned and a new one asked for, which was granted. G. H. Royal, Lampasas, Texas, applied for membership at large, and was admitted. Section Detroit guarantees 75 new subscribers for THE PEOPLE and Section Revere, Mass., promises to take 20 copies for three months, also 16 subscriptions. Section Peekskill will try hard to raise the subscription list; so will American Section Manchester, N. H., but both cannot give definite figures now.

James F. Carey, Haverhill, Mass., returned the registered letter sent him unopened. From information received through Comrade Hickey it is evident that he will not resign his office, but proposes to hang on to it. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Mass. State Committee with a view to have that committee call upon the authorities of the city of Haverhill and inform them that said Carey can no longer be considered as a representative of the S. L. P. Reports from Comrade Hickey show that the agitation against Carey has been prosecuted vigorously, and that he has been presented in his true light. The Section was reorganized and will consist a persistent agitation for bona fide Socialism.

Comrade Keinard reported about his work in Georgia, and that he has arrived in Galveston, Texas, where he organized a Section.

Charters were granted to new Sections in Galveston, Tex.; Haverhill, Mass.; Gallantin, Pa.; Bedford, Okla. Ter.

CH..... A. FURMAN, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

## A Call

**To the Sections and Members of the Socialist Labor Party.**

Comrades—A most important step is about to be taken, one that will be of the most far-reaching consequences for the future development of our party and our movement. With the first issue of the new volume, that is to say the first issue in the month of April, 1898, the subscription price of our national official organ, THE PEOPLE, will be reduced from $1 a year to 50c. a year, or 25c. for six months.

It is needless to point out to the Comrades the increased opportunities for gathering subscribers and swelling the circulation that this decrease of the price affords to all who are engaged in the work of carrying the light of Socialism to the workers of the land; nor should it be necessary to demonstrate that lasting results in propaganda can be obtained only by bringing home to the masses of the working class the pure and unadulterated teachings of the S. L. P. as found in our organ, THE PEOPLE.

But in view of the change made it becomes necessary to go to work in a systematized manner, to work with greater zeal than ever, and to leave no stone unturned to gain new readers and new subscribers.

The Sections of the party are therefore called upon to consider this matter at their next regular meeting, to appoint canvassing committees, and to take in fact all steps that are needed to insure a prompt and energetic agitation. Every member of the party who sees this call should make it his business to see to it that the matter is brought up at the meeting of his Section or branch, and proper action taken.

Organizers are requested to report without delay to headquarters as to the action taken and state in their reports the prospects of an increase of the circulation in their respective localities.

It may be added that Section New Haven, Conn., has already pledged itself to secure 200 new subscribers and to pay in cash, for one year, whatever they may fall short of that number.

In the hope that this welcome news may be the means of spurring our Comrades all over the country to renewed efforts on behalf of THE PEOPLE, and in expectation of prompt reports on the part of the organizers, we remain, yours fraternally,

The National Executive Committee,
S. L. P.,
HENRY KUHN, Secy.

**California.**

VENTURA, March 5.—Our new Section here starts well. I have had some experience in this matter while acting as organizer of the Santa Barbara Section. I was then really green, economically, and my condition was that of most of the members of the Section, with the result that we were looked upon as likely material by "freak Socialists," who approached us to leave the S. L. P. Though, of course, we would not do that, we came out of that struggle, much demoralized, poisoned at the wells.

At all events it is harder to organize a well disciplined Section in a small town like this, than in a large city. Here we lack the object lesson that comrades have in all large cities, the hopeless misery of the proletariat. Here, too, we lack the enthusiasm which comes from frequent contact with trained men in the movement, and the encouragement which comes from a sense of NUMBERS.

Poverty, though no less real here in the country, is much less in evidence. Then again our comrades are scattered all over the country, sometimes fifty miles from the place of meeting. These are only a few of the disadvantages under which country Sections have to labor. Then contact between the debtor and creditor class is closer and more personal. Nearly all the farmers are poor, and ALL are in debt, and this personal contact of debtor and creditor makes the former timid in coming out boldly in support of opinions which may be offensive to the man to whom he is under financial obligations.

Some "Silver Candidates" here for office, are calling themselves "Silver Socialists," whatever that may mean. Of course, their object is to secure any of our comrades who may be as yet a little unsound. We had a public meeting last Sunday afternoon when we crossed swords with these "Brumagin Socialists." We had Comrade Job Harriman, of Los Angeles, to speak, and before we got through, we made the audience quite clear as to the "inspiration" of the "Silver Socialists."

We have had lots of freaks here since I came. The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss with his "Christian Socialists" had an overflow meeting on two forms of the church building in which he spoke. We busted his organization up in less than one week. In fact it was "still-born."

"Public Ownership" then had its innings, and proved as abortive.

There was an effort made to float a "Social Democracy" club, but it didn't go, and the only organization to which they really got, a baker's dozen, "The Union Reform League," we captured at one of their meetings when we got them to listen to Job Harriman, and after the meeting formed a Section from some of their own members.

My occupation takes me from place to place, though I have my home in Santa Barbara, and wherever I go I try to form a Section. We are enthusiastic, but the comrades always remember that we are subject to the limitations of all country Sections. But we are on to all the freaks.

HENRY S. WEEKS, Organizer,
Section Ventura, S. L. P.

List of Lectures of Los Angeles:
March 6—W. H. Stewart, "Municipal Reform."
March 13—W. C. B. Randolph, "Suicide of Competitive System."
March 20—Orrin Walker, "Economic Gain of Strikes."
March 27—Dr. F. Moore, "Industrial Evolution."
April 3—L. D. Bechtel, "Socialism a Physical Necessity."
April 10—D. A. J. Stevens, "Waste in Competition."
April 17—Job Harriman, "Political Tactics Essential to Socialism."
April 24—George H. Cramer, "Philosophy of Personal Ability."
May 1—L. D. Biddle, "Economics of Socialism."
May 8—Mrs. Lou Wheat, "Women in Trade."
May 15—O. T. Fellows, "Men and Things."
May 22—George Martin, "Ethics of Socialism."
May 29—Christian Michelsen, "Industrial Slavery."
June 5—Edward Arhaelsteen, "Belgian Socialism."
June 12—Milton Carlson, "Progress in Educational Methods."
June 19—E. Lux, "Economic Conditions."
June 26—A. G. Seibert, "The Labor Movement."

**Massachusetts.**

Lynn, Mass., March 9, '98.

To the Mass. S. C. C. of S. L. P.:

Dear Comrades—At a regular meeting of Lynn Section, S. L. P., held Sunday, the 6th inst., your letter of Feb. 17th was read up and a committee was elected to reply to the same. We do not think the 2d of July is a fit time for the convention on account of the noise and disturbance that would take place. It surely is not a good time for Lynn Sections to try and entertain the visiting delegates when they would be bothered with fire crackers, bells, fish-horns, cannons and other nuisances as American wage-slaves indulge in on the day the S. C. C. wants, and it is not a good time for our Section to carry on agitation meetings. The July weather is not so good for our delegates as May, and then again the party in this State has always held the convention in May. The S. C. C. could select 28th (we believe), and get the unanimous consent of all the Sections in the State. May 30th is a holiday, when the delegates could stay in Lynn without loss of time, and if you didn't start the campaign until after July or August we think it would be better than to start it with a lot of Fourth of July noise.

The Lynn Section is not particular about May 14th as much as they are to get away from the noise and to have the convention at a time when we could arrange agitation meetings. Some of us are still of the opinion that the party in this State will have to get out nomination papers, and favor an early convention on that account. We find that the referendum vote is to be in by April 2d, and learned this from your monthly report, which arrived here the 8th. How is the Lynn Section going to get their vote in when the next regular meeting will be the 1st Sunday in April? Isn't it a fact that the vote of some of the Sections will be in before we get a chance to give the reasons why we are opposed to July 2d?

In your letter of Feb. 17th you say you will use the columns of the PEOPLE to defeat our proposition, thus giving us a chance to reply. When are you going to use the columns of the PEOPLE? We would like to have a chance to reply to you before any Section takes its vote. The mention in your letter about Comrade Brophy recommending July 2d does not cut any ice with us. We have a great regard for Comrade Brophy, but think differently than he does about this convention. We don't go by the opinion of any one man, and we are not going to worship any one. We will be compelled to get a special meeting to-morrow night, the 10th, in order to get our vote in, as our last regular meeting was the 6th, and we didn't know then that the vote would be closed April 2d. We learned that on the 8th, and now in conclusion we would like you to forward this letter to the PEOPLE, and request that it be published so Sections can see where we stand, and also we would request the S. C. C. to wait longer than April 2d before closing the vote. We would be pleased

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**With the first issue of next April, April 3, the price of THE PEOPLE will be reduced from $1 to 50 cents a year; six months 25 cents; single copies 2 cts.**

**From April 1, 1898,**

the Subscription price of THE PEOPLE will be reduced to

# 50 Cents a Year,

**6 months, 25 Cents.** **Single copies, 2 Cents.**

Subscribers, who have paid in advance, will get their terms prolonged or can have two copies sent till subscription expires. In case the latter is wanted, INFORM US.

Subscribers, who on April 1st are in arrears, **will be stricken.**

Comrades! Here is your chance to enlarge the circulation of THE PEOPLE. **Use the opportunity!**


# THE DAILY PEOPLE
## $50,000 FUND.

**Amount Pledged down to February 9th, 1898.**

# $4,575.

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

to have May 28th selected, and the S. C. C. to ask unanimous consent from all the Sections in the State.

Fraternally yours, for the Committee,
JOHN H. CLOHECY, Secy.
193 Highland street, Lynn, Mass.

### New Jersey.

NEWARK SPRING ELECTION.

Ratification meeting will be held at 76 Springfield avenue, Tuesday, March 22d, at 8 p. m. Speakers—Matthew Maguire, of Paterson; Jas. E. Billings, candidate for Mayor, and Harry Carless. All comrades are expected to strive their utmost to make this the first meeting of the campaign a success. They are also invited to attend meetings of Election Committee, which are held every Tuesday evening at Headquarters.

Comrade De Leon speaks in Newark April 5th. ORGANIZER.

### New York.

The mass meeting arranged by the Ninth Assembly District, S. L. P., which was held last Monday evening at Utah Hall, corner of 25th street and 8th avenue, was very successful. The subject for lecture, "When Prosperity Will Come," was delivered and illustrated by gorgeous stereopticon views by Comrade H. Carless. The hall was crowded by workingmen and women, who paid strict attention and applauded to the echo the remarks of the lecturer. After the lecture was over an appeal was made by the chairman to those present to assist in organizing an English-speaking branch of the S. L. P. in the Ninth Assembly District, which resulted in getting the names and addresses of 15 persons who have signified their intention to join.

THE SECRETARY.

A Free Lecture by William Kurtz. Subject: "The History of Socialism," on Sunday, March 20th, 2 p. m., at the Club Rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, 100 Clinton street, city. HERMAN REICH, L. A.

Sunday Evening Lectures and Musical Entertainments, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party, Bronx Borough Branch, at Socialist Hall, southeast corner of 3d avenue and 149th street. Doors open at 7:15 p. m., entertainment commences at 7:30 p. m., lecture begins at 8 p. m. Admission free. All are welcome.

Programme of Lectures for March:

March 20—"The Utility of Vice and the Futility of Virtue." Lecturer, Jas. Allman.

March 27—"The Two Societies." Lecturer—W. Edlin.

J. J. KINNEALLY, Organizer.

Ten minute discussions bearing on the subject and questions appertaining to the lecture answered. Also open debate when time permits. All opponents of Socialism invited to debate.

THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the party, published at No. 184 William street, for sale at all the lectures, together with a large number of Socialist works and pamphlets.

### N. Y. May Day Conference.

Three meetings have now been held by the above conference for the purpose of arranging a monster parade and mass meeting to celebrate International Labor Day. Present indications point that this celebration will be a great success. Between fifty and sixty celebrations are now represented at these conferences. It has been decided that the parade and mass meeting on Union Square Plaza take place on Saturday evening, April 30th. The following route for parade has been decided on: Start from Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, New York, at 7:30 p. m., then across 4th street, to 6th avenue, to Carmine street, to Charlton, to Hudson street, to 8th avenue, to 23d street, to Broadway, to Union Square Plaza. A committee of six were elected at the last meeting to visit organizations that are not yet represented in the conference and invite them to send delegates to the same. It has been left to the organizations represented at the conferences to pay what they can toward covering the expense of the parade and mass meeting. The next meeting of the conference takes place on Saturday, March 19, at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, New York.

L. ABELSON, Secretary.

### Reorganization of the 24th A. D.

All Socialists and sympathizers residing in the 24th Assembly District, New York, who are ready to uphold the principles, constitution and decisions of the Socialist Labor party, and who are willing to join a district organization of the S. L. P. are invited to send in their names and addresses to the undersigned.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.
Section Greater New York, S. L. P.
64 E. 4th street, New York.

### Buffalo, N. Y.

On account of the cremation of the remains of Comrade Carl A. Vogel, of Rochester, N. Y., which took place in Buffalo last Sunday afternoon, the joint meeting of the Section Buffalo will take place Sunday, March 20th, at 2:30 p.m., in Labor Lyceum. No earnest comrade will neglect to attend that meeting, as business of importance for the movement will have to be transacted.

The American Branch will hold another discussion meeting at 8 p. m. on the same day at the Labor Lyceum. The subject for discussion is: "Are the department stores of any benefit for the society?" Everybody welcome.

Several of our Comrades who realize the importance for agitation of a more thorough knowledge of political economy have decided last Sunday morning to organize a class to study jointly "The Capital" of Karl Marx. The lessons will take place every Sunday from 10 a. m. sharp till 12. The system adopted is that all scholars will study at home during the week a certain number of pages of the book, and at the joint lessons the same will be gone over again for more thorough understanding, and mutual explanation by way of questions and answers. Every person, whether member of the party or not, can attend the lessons either as an active scholar or as a passive visitor. It was decided to have no charges, such as dues, etc., in connection with the class. Whoever wants to avail himself of this opportunity should be present at the Labor Lyceum this Sunday, March 20th, at 10 a. m. sharp, and begin with the rest of the class, instead of waiting and letting the others get ahead of him.

For the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the revolutions of 1848, and of the 27th anniversary of the Paris Commune, the Central Committee, S. L. P., has arranged a grand ball, with lectures, singing, dancing, etc., to be held Saturday, March 19th, at 8 p. m., in Miller's Harmonia Hall, 264 Genesee street. For the English lecture is secured our veteran comrade Lucien Sanial, of New York. The German speaker will be Comrade K. Ibsen, of Cleveland, O. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, 25 cents. Whoever of our Buffalo comrades and friends has not got those tickets yet, not only for their own use, but for sale, should get them at the Labor Lyceum as soon as possible.

B. REINSTEIN.

### Ohio.

AKRON, O., March 12.—I wish to say that we have finally started a Section in Akron owing to the great efforts of Comrade Behr and a few others, and also to the aid of our Cleveland Comrades, who have given us great assistance.

### Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va.—State Committee meets Saturday night, March 19th, at 8 p. m., No. 212 North Eighth street.

Sunday, March 20, Section Richmond, S. L. P., will celebrate fiftieth anniversary of the Berlin Revolution and 27th anniversary of Paris Commune, 1871, at 8th street. All welcome. Speakers—8th street. All welsome. Speakers—Carl Schultz and H. D. McTier.

Business meeting Sunday, April 3d, at 3 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Monday, April 4th, at 8 p. m., No. 212 North 8th street.

## PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

### D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Ernest Leske, delegate of the Ind. Bakers' Union, Branch 1, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and L. Lustig, delegate of the Waiters' Alliance Liberty, was vice-chairman.

Credentials from the Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 for Karl Schaeker were received, and as he signed the pledge he was seated.

The Arbitration Committee reported having had an interview with the firm of Seidenberg & Co., respecting Supt. Pixco, and requesting the recognition of the Prog. Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union. He agreed to employ its members. He also promised to permit a delegate each on both floors. The report was adopted, and the committee instructed to regulate a matter relative to the Bunch-makers. A special committee of this union was granted the floor, and complained that D. A. No. 49 and L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A., had organized its suspended members into an L. A., and they had been recognized by Supt. Pixco. The union was instructed to present this matter in writing.

Grievance Committee reported that Waiters' Alliance Liberty was granted the right to judge its members in the case of Pellenz.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Branch 1, reported that they will have a prize bowling March 19 at 1599 East End avenue. The proceeds are to aid the unemployed. They voted for Buffalo, N. Y., as the convention city of the S. T. & L. A., and Sept. 19 as the date.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 voted for Buffalo, N. Y., July 4.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Branch 2, reported having gained eight new members, five of which came from Boss Kruse; the rest will join next Saturday.

Waiters' Union No. 1 voted for Buffalo, N. Y., July 4. A delegate for this convention will be elected at the general meeting in April. This Friday, 4:30 p. m., a public meeting will be held at 385 Bowery to discuss political questions. Hugo Vogt will discourse on the pending Primary bill. All persons interested should attend.

Furriers' Union voted for Buffalo, N. Y., July 4.

Int. Pianomakers' Union has collected $60 for the New Bedford strikers.

Section S. L. P. held an important session.

Bartenders' Union No. 1 voted for Buffalo, N. Y., July 4.

Silver Workers P. A. voted for Buffalo, N. Y., July 4. They collected from the employers of the Moser Mfg. Co. $11.25, and from those in Downing & Haas $20.50 for the New Bedford strikers. In the latter shop a member named William J. Simms agitated against the collections and decried against the strikers. He was promptly expelled from the union. A "smoker" will be held in April.

N. Y. Cooks and Pastry Cooks voted for Buffalo, N. Y., July 4.

Progressive Rolled Cigarettemakers' Union voted for Buffalo, N. Y., July 4. They were instructed to have member Dorfman present next Sunday to retract a statement made by him.

United Maccaroni Workers' Union reported being busy organizing the trade.

A letter, signed by F. Smith, ex-delegate of the Structural Iron Setters' Union, was read. He criticised the action of the Socialist Labor party in sending a committee to the politicians at Albany for the purpose of objecting to a bill. He was of the opinion that no favors should be asked from the politicians, and he was surprised that the S. L. P. had copied from the "fake" organizations. A debate ensued. Delegate Berlin, of Section Greater New York, claimed that this measure was aimed direct against the political liberty of the workmen, and it was the duty of the only genuine labor party to frustrate the attempt, if possible, by a protest. If the workmen under this law would register at a primary election of the party they would have to declare that they are Socialists, and many workmen could not risk admitting this. It was the duty of the S. L. P. to prevent the bill becoming a law. It was decided to continue the discussion on this matter next Sunday, as the hour, 5 o'clock, had arrived for adjournment.

The delegates, ex-delegates and guests marched to the hall below to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the body.

The ninth anniversary of this body was celebrated immediately after adjournment in the large hall of the N. Y. Labor Lyceum, and it was packed by the delegates, ex-delegates and friends. A delightful spread of eatables and drinkables occupied four tables. Comrade Waldinger had decorated the hall very tastefully for the occasion, and on the walls were spread the flags of Ale and Porter Union No. 1, German Waiters No. 1, United Engineers No. 1, Ind. Bakers' Union, Branch 1; Bartenders' No. 1, Furriers' Union, Empire City Lodge, Carl Sahm Club, and others. Electric effect in red, white and blue was dazzling in its brilliancy.

At 5:30 p. m. Chairman Ernest Bohm opened the proceedings by inviting all present to satisfy the inner man by partaking of the sumptuous repast. During the dinner the orchestra of the Carl Sahm Club played lively airs. Thereafter the chairman related the history of the body and showed that immediately after the collapse of the United Labor party, 1886-1887, which was brought about by the corrupt elements who made a deal with the Republican party, the progressive organizations, following the call of the Socialist Labor party, organized the Progressive Labor party. The two elements, conservative and progressive, met through their economic organizations on the floor of the Central Labor Union, were both affiliated, and the scenes enacted there Sunday afternoons often were indescribable. A break had to come, and it was forced sooner than expected by the exposure of five delegates, who had by corrupt methods attempted to destroy the effects of a boycott on non-union made beer, and were shielded by the old conservative element dominant in the United Labor party. The progressive unions left the C. L. U. and at 385 Bowery, in 1889, organized the N. Y. Central Labor Federation. He elucidated the progress made by the new body until the C. L. U., almost inanimate, as it since continued to be, appointed a "committee on harmony" for the purpose of bringing about an amalgamation, which unfortunately succeeded. The charter which had been held by the C. L. F. from the American Federation of Labor had been left in charge of Dan. Harris at the amalgamation. When the second split occurred Dan. Harris, whose union, No. 144, then remained with the C. L. U., declared that he had turned the charter over to "Go" Gompers. When he was asked to return it he demanded a new application, with a list of unions. This was done, and at the head was placed the American Branch, S. L. P. "Go" Gompers refused the charter on the ground of the American Branch, being a political party, could not be admitted to the American Federation of Labor. The Central Labor Federation resolved to send a delegate to the December, 1890, convention of the A. F. of L. at Detroit to fight the case, which lasted three days, and while the C. L. F. was defeated the result was a healthy agitation for its principles, and recruits were gained for the cause and the C. L. F. strengthened. Some members of the S. L. P. started an agitation for the purpose of having the American Branch withdrawn, and they succeeded after the fight with the Weissman Kurzenknabe crowd. Weissmann, green from San Francisco, represented the Confectioners No. 7, and conspired to rule the C. L. F. When he was thwarted, he left the C. L. F., accompanied by eleven delegates, and organized the N. Y. Federation of Labor, at 85 E. 4th street. It lived three months, and then died a natural death. The C. L. F. planned successfully the creation of the Central Labor Federation of Brooklyn by inducing the United German Trades to adopt this name, and likewise the Central Labor Union of Hudson County. From these three central bodies five delegates each were elected, and they formed and adopted the same General Executive Board of the United Central Labor Federations. The objects were to organize Central Labor Federations in all large cities. When in December, 1895, the corrupt element in D. A. 49, K. of L., was expelled by the progressive D. A. 49, this body sent delegates to the United Central Labor Federations, and it was then decided, the time being ripe, to organize a national economic organization, founded upon Socialist principles, to call the new body Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the U. S. & C.

The C. L. F. has consistently promulgated Socialist principles and ideas, and the large attendance proves that its services have been recognized. Stand by the C. L. F. "Its principles shall never die," the speaker closed his remarks with, which had often been applauded.

Comrade Bennett, introduced as a veteran, pictured the progressive attempts made in the cigarmaking trade, and hoped that the time was not distant when new trades unionism would sweep the old into oblivion. Lawrence Timothy, delegate of the Silver Workers, sang some pretty songs, which brought down the house. The Wright Bros., accompanied by Mrs. Manning, pianist, sang some party songs, which were vociferously applauded. Charles and Henry Waldinger recited "The world moves on its belly" and "Poverty." The Triangle Quartette, led by Comrade Waldinger, sang progressive songs. At a late hour Comrade Lucien Sanial, and later Daniel De Leon appeared and gave short talks. The delegates and guests received handsome souvenirs in the shape of medallions, with red ribbon attached, Comrade Berlin, of Section Greater New York, in a neat little speech touched upon the scientific phase of the movement. G. H. McVey, J. B. Clayton, Chas. Wagner and others also spoke. It was past the midnight hour when the ninth anniversary celebration ended, and each participant left fully satisfied that he had attended a worthy affair.

### Brough of Bronx, L. A. 140.

Regular meeting of L. A. 140, held at Socialist Headquarters, 149 3d avenue, Monday evening, March 14. Comrade Kobel in the chair. A large amount of business was transacted and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Comrades Kinneally, Wright and others. Three new members were initiated.

Delegate Werdenberg, D. A. 49, reported on work done by the D. A. at its last meeting, which was received.

Referendum vote on date and place for national convention was made special order of business for next meeting. It was resolved to have a mass meeting for railroad men on Monday evening, March 28, to be addressed by Comrade Vogt.

All Socialists of North New York are cordially invited to attend.

### Independent Bakers.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Local Alliance 33, S. T. & L. A., (Independent Bakers) have arranged a prize bowling, to take place Saturday, March, 19, 7 p. m., at Heinrich's saloon, 1599 East End avenue, northeast corner 82d street. The net proceeds of this bowling will be divided among our unemployed members. Now, we appeal to the readers of our organ, THE PEOPLE, to help to make this affair a success.

THE ARRANGEMENT COM.

### Receipt.

For the striking weavers in New Bedford we received of Section Lynn, Mass., $10.00. THE PEOPLE.

## THE 50 CENTS PEOPLE.

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Besides this we have 123 new, paid in advance, individual subscribers.

KEEP ON WITH THE GOOD WORK, COMRADES! HUSTLE!

### General Agitation Fund.

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|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged ..... | $385.58 |
| Ernest Lemmon, Barre, Vt., .. | 1.50 |
| A. Eisele, New York City ..... | .50 |
| Total ..... | $387.58 |

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

### Daily People Minor Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged ..... | $2,169.28 |
| On List No. 414, 21st and 23d Assembly District, N. Y. .... | 2.35 |
| Branch Stapleton, Section New York ..... | 10.15 |
| Collected by "Fair Beggar" at 9 Con. Dis. masque ball ..... | .27 |
| Collected by "Chambermaid," same ball ..... | .8 |
| D. Palmer, Bridgeville, Pa. .... | .50 |
| Total ..... | $2,182.63 |

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

### S. L. P. Supplies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform) ..... | 50c. per 100 |
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| Due cards..... | 40c. per 100 |
| Application cards..... | 40c. per 100 |
| Emblem buttons (stud or pin) per dozen..... | 25c. |
| Metal emblem pins (gilt) per dozen..... | 30c. |

When ordering supplies, enclose the cash; it takes time to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage, and effort may be employed to a better purpose.

The emblem buttons and the pins are not send out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to: Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

### Socialist Tracts.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms $1.50 per thousand:

1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.
3.—"Why American workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.
4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
7.—"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages: English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish.
11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."

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**Rhode Island.**

Those interested in Socialism and desiring to arrange for lectures or other means of propaganda, are requested to communicate with the secretary of the State Committee,
Anthony McDonald, 11 Hardy Street, Providence, or to attend the meetings of the State Committee held every SATURDAY EVENING at 8 P. M. in TEXTILE HALL, Olneyville.
Rhode Island State Committee,
320 ANTHONY McDONALD, Sec'y.

**Commune Festival.**
GRAND CONCERT, LECTURE & BALL
Arranged by the WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB and the S. L. P., 24th A. D., at
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Every ticket of admission is numbered. The holder of the number 'Workmen' will receive, free of charge, valuable portraits of Liebknecht and Bebel. 321

## Trades and Societies Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading for one year at the rate of $5.20 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

**Carl Sahm Club** (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Free. 38

**Central Labor Federation of New York** (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 38

**Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90.** Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. District 1 (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 218 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 327 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1432 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 37

**Empire City Lodge (Machinists)**, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. 275 Secretary, PETER STAPLE.

**German Waiters' Union of New York,** Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. 324

**Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028,** D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Business agent. 241

**Section Essex County, S. L. P.,** meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 188

**Skandinavian Section, S. L. P.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., in Schiller's Hall, 205-225 East 20d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

**Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D.** S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 103th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

**Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.**—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P.M. 303


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Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lezern, Altoona, Pa. Chicago, Ill. 239
☞ For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers see "Vorwärts".

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Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 26—27 3rd Ave., Room 33, New York City.

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